

more than two hundred and fifty mules, plenty of ammunition and provisions, of which our troops will make use. The number of killed and wounded is very great. The lesson will be complete.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—We are favored with intelligence from Corpus Christi to the 10th instant, that a fight took place on the previous day between a small detachment of United States troops and a body of Indians four times their number.

Lieutenant Cosby, we learn, with ten men and one sergeant, attacked forty Indians, who had been committing depredations in the vicinity, and whom the troops were therefore pursuing. The Indians turned on the troops with great fierceness and fought hard, but four of them were soon killed, five were wounded, and the whole body shortly afterwards completely routed. The gallant little band suffered considerably. One brave fellow, Sergeant Byrne, being killed, and Lieutenant Cosby himself, and several others, being wounded, besides whom two others are missing. All the plunder of the Indians, however, with all their spare horses and equipments, and their bows and arrows, were captured.

Lieutenant Cosby was brought into Corpus Christi on the morning of the 10th instant, in a wagon. His recovery is confidently expected. He was struck in the groin by an arrow, which fortunately hit a \$20 gold piece which he had in his pocket-book in pantaloons pocket. When he was brought in, the arrow head was found doubled up in his pocket-book. The nature of his wounds is not explained, but they are not to be such as seriously threaten his life.

[N. O. P. 234.]

Local and Personal.

Dollars vs. Patriotism.—Several days ago we quoted from a circular addressed to members of Congress by the board of managers of the Washington National Monument Association, informing them that the treasury is nearly exhausted, and that unless the people of the United States shall be more profuse of contributions, operations on the monument, in this city, must cease.

Upwards of twenty years, we believe, have elapsed since an association of patriotic citizens conceived the purpose of erecting a tower of marble in memory of the Father of his country, depending on the spontaneous contributions of the inhabitants of the United States, and calculating that a pecuniary trifle from every one would form a fund sufficiently large to consummate the design. But, not one-third of the necessary sum has been collected, notwithstanding all classes of society, the various States, corporations, civic, military, and charitable organizations, etc., have had eloquent appeals directly addressed to them, and agents, duly commissioned, sent forth to present the urgency and propriety of the scheme to individual citizens. In many cases responses have been prompt and exceedingly liberal, and the generosity of the donors published to the world.

The monument has not yet reached one-third of its projected height, and yet we have the prospect of a stand-still in the mechanical operations! If the people desire that it shall be completed, they should at once subscribe funds for that purpose; if not, let the monument crumble into ruins.

But we cannot think that republicans will prefer the latter alternative; it would not be complimentary either to their patriotism or liberality.

It is hoped that some more effective plans than those heretofore pursued by the association will be adopted, so that all apprehension of a stoppage of the works may at once be dissipated.

A Returned Slave.—Some time ago, Mr. Robert Moore, of Duhonage, Georgia, permitted one of his slaves, a man about forty years of age, to accompany a friend of his to California. The gentleman having recently died in the last named State, the slave at once made arrangements for returning home. Arriving at New York, he was careful to avoid the clutches of the abolitionists, who, he justly feared, would kidnap him and frustrate his designs. He was successful in eluding their nefarious tactics, and reached Baltimore on Saturday. He immediately sought a magistrate in that city, whom he induced to accompany him to Washington, for the purpose of conferring with the Hon. A. H. Stephens, a friend of his master. The result is, that last night, this gentleman, who had previously designed to make a brief visit to Georgia, and who was on the eve of departure, left the city, taking with him the slave for his earnestly sought home in the south. This is a nut for mawkish philanthropists to crack.

A Veto.—The mayor of Washington, yesterday afternoon, returned to the board of common council with his objections, the bill authorizing the erection of a bronze statue of Washington, (after the model of Houdon,) for the reason that it would require an appropriation of at least ten thousand dollars to carry the design into effect, and because it would, in his opinion, be inexpedient to thus appropriate the revenues of the corporation in the present condition of its finances.

He says that the assessment, during the last four years, having increased from fifteen to twenty five millions of dollars, every effort should be made to reduce the expenditures of the corporation to the most economical and safe rate of taxation. Several wards still require large expenditures for improvements heretofore authorized, and which cannot be executed for want of funds; besides, money is wanted for schools, market-house, and other purposes.

The common council sustained the veto by a vote of fourteen against six.

Incendiarism Frustrated.—A friend of ours, who was aroused from his slumber, early on Friday morning, by the booming of the guns in celebration of the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, leaped from his bed to ascertain, if he could, the cause of the gunpowder explosion. Looking from his chamber window, he discovered smoke issuing from a shed near by, in the yard of Mr. Brimmer, a stage proprietor on Maryland avenue, near Seventh street. Running to the scene, he perceived a large quantity of hay in a coach, blazing away in the midst of other combustible materials. Fortunately, water was at hand, and a few buckets of water applied, defeated the scheme of the incendiary, and thus prevented an extensive conflagration.

Mr. Brimmer has certainly cause to thank the Senate for the passage of the Nebraska bill at that precise time; otherwise our friend would not have been aroused by the firing of the cannon, and had his attention directed to the smoking shed, which he so promptly saved from destruction.

New Tax Bill.—The board of common council, yesterday afternoon, had under consideration a new tax bill. Mr. Miller moved to impose the present rate of taxation, namely, seventy-five cents in the hundred dollars, which would, on the assessment basis of \$21,000,000, yield a revenue of \$150,000. Mr. Wassell proposed sixty, which would yield \$144,000 and Mr. Pepper moved sixty cents in the hundred dollars, which would produce \$130,000 annually. The subject was not disposed of at the time of adjournment.

The City Councils have adjourned until Thursday afternoon, when they will close the present term, and return to "the bosom of their constituents."

Washington Sentinel.

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MAY 30, 1854.

Our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

GEORGE W. MEASON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Indian appropriation bill was passed. The deficiency bill was taken up, and the Senate insisted on all its amendments which had been disagreed to by the House, and asked a committee of conference.

The resolution directing the printing of 37,500 additional copies of the agricultural part of the Patent Office Report, was reconsidered, the number was increased to 40,000, and the work was directed to be done by the Senate printer. The resolution as amended was then adopted. The bill authorizing gold coins of the value respectively of \$100, and \$50, was taken up, read, and then postponed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Faulkner made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the facts connected with the recent death of James Batchelder, who was killed by a Boston mob on Friday last, with a view of making some proper and liberal provisions for the widow and children of the deceased.

The Pacific railroad bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; Mr. McDougal making a speech in its support.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

We publish in our paper of this morning the speech delivered by Senator Douglas on the night of the passage through the Senate of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. The scenes and the proceedings of that memorable night were of the most interesting character, and we would be glad to spread before our readers all the debates and proceedings that took place. We have not, however, the space to spare.

The death struggle of abolitionism was fearful to behold. It resisted to the last; and instead of falling as the good fall, with prayers and blessings on its lips, its last moments were spent in giving utterance to threats, curses, reproaches, oburgations, and fearful predictions.

It was on this occasion, when abolition senators were denouncing the Nebraska bill and its friends, and threatening that its passage through the Senate would be but the signal for rekindling the unholy fires of agitation and strife—when they were declaring that they would take an appeal from Congress to the people, and that sectional warfare would be more fierce and unrelenting than it had ever been—it was at that time and under those circumstances that this speech of Senator Douglas was delivered. It is full of eloquence and full of patriotism. His denunciations of the bill had men who stir up strife and commotion, were full of bitter and stinging invective. His words fell upon them like live and glowing coals of fire.

The dreadful scenes since enacted in Boston, the city from which one of those abolition senators comes, impart almost a prophetic presence to the language used by Judge Douglas. This distinguished senator utterly demolishes the argument of the senator from Boston that the rejection of his amendment, making all the offices in the Territories elective, was a practical abandonment of the principle of self-government. He also completely exposes the hypocrisy of those enemies of the Nebraska bill, who level all their thunders at the brave and true-hearted northern men who support it, and yet exempt from their censure the southern men who advocate that measure. He shows plainly that their object is to foster sectional feeling, and to build up sectional organizations. The Constitution is the rule and the guide, both of the northern and the southern friends of that measure. If those from one section are wrong and blame-worthy, those from the other section are alike wrong and blame-worthy. On the other hand, if those from one section are right and deserving of praise, those from the other section are equally right and deserving of praise. They both have the same duties. They both owe the same obligations to the same Constitution.

We have not the space for any additional remarks, but invite the attention of our readers to the admirable speech of Senator Douglas.

THE BOSTON RIOT.

We publish this morning the latest information which has reached us, touching the infamous riot which the Boston abolitionists have raised against the fugitive slave law. This disgraceful proceeding, which has already led to the murder of an officer whilst he was performing his duty, and because he was performing his duty, is a natural result of the information appeals which were made by abolition senators just before the passage of the Nebraska bill, and which were so powerfully denounced by Judge Douglas in the speech we publish this morning.

For many years the city of Boston has harbored the abolition sentiment, giving it meat and drink. This is the third instance within our own memory that the law has been resisted by violence in the city of Boston. Yet we do not feel disposed to hold the entire inhabitants of that city responsible for the violent and mobocratic spirit which has been let loose there. But, at the same time, we cannot wholly acquit any one of them who has not been active in preventing the dissemination of principles hostile to the peace of the country. We know full well that many good men, absorbed in their individual pursuits, do not give heed to the movements of bad men; and we know too, that they fall in their duty to the public by their supineness. Distant communities cannot, however, distinguish individuals; and when a city permits the voice of faction and fanaticism to go forth from its centre, that voice is regarded afar off as the voice of the city, and brings down odium upon all within it.

In this connection, we must express our ad-

mirations of the firm and resolute conduct of Marshal Freeman. In the midst of threatening multitudes, he has performed his duty with skill and ability—being prudent and at the same time firm and resolute. His conduct stands in marked contrast to the Boston officer whose timid and vacillating conduct led to the forcible rescue of a fugitive from the very court-house of Boston.

We wish that we could, with a clear conscience, express the same commendation of the wisdom and promptness of the commissioner as for that of the United States marshal. But we cannot do so, because we feel convinced that the commissioner gave way to outside influence in postponing his decision—a postponement which gave rise to all the subsequent disturbances. If the negro had demanded justice, and had given any assurance that he could obtain evidence establishing his freedom, then a reasonable postponement might have been reasonably granted.

But we have seen no accounts which represent that the negro made any such application. Indeed, all accounts agree that the resistance to the right of the master and the demand for delay came from the abolitionists; and all accounts agree as to the proof of ownership, and the fact that the slave was a fugitive. Under these circumstances, the commissioner ought not to have hesitated a moment. Being cognizant of the source of obstruction, and satisfied of the right of ownership, he should have promptly directed that the slave be delivered up under the laws, without listening to the clamours of those who acted avowedly with a purpose to thwart, obstruct, and defeat the execution of the law; and who would, as he must have known, resort to reasonable violence to overthrow the laws of the land.

THE VOICE OF INDIANA.
The democratic State convention in Indiana, for the nomination of State officers, was held at Indianapolis, on the 24th instant. Nehemiah Hayden was nominated for secretary of State, John P. Dunn for auditor, and Elijah Newland, of Washington county, for treasurer of State. The convention was very largely attended, there being about five hundred delegates present. The Hon. Jesse D. Bright, United States senator, was president, and among the delegates we recognize many of the staunchest and best democrats in the State. Its proceedings were characterized by the greatest harmony and good feeling. An address and resolutions were adopted of the best and most orthodox character.

Governor Bright, on taking the chair, made an able and interesting address to the convention, briefly adverting to the political topics of the day, and tendering his acknowledgments for the honor conferred.

The following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 421 to 13, viz:

Resolved, That the democrats of Indiana fully approve of the principles of the act extending the laws of the United States over and organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Resolved, That we concur in the opinion that it is not properly within the jurisdiction of Congress to determine the provisions of the Constitution of a State, further than to require that it be a republic; and, on the contrary, that the people do possess the right and power to adopt such form of government as they may deem best suited to their views and wants, and that this right should be recognized as one of the fundamental principles of self-government.

Resolved, That this convention is distinctly opposed to that provision of the Nebraska and Kansas bill which confers the right of suffrage upon all persons, whether native or foreign born, and who are residents of the Territories, and feel gratified that the efforts of the democrats have been successful in expunging that odious feature from the act.

On motion of Judge Law, of Evansville, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we have full faith and confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and ability of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States; and that we fully approve of the principles laid down in his inaugural message, and his message to Congress, giving a full and comprehensive view of the present condition, industry, and resources of the American Confederacy, embracing also important topographical and historical information from recent and original sources, together with the results of the census of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853, by Thomas Baldwin and J. Thomas, D. D.

Resolved, That we have full faith and confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and ability of John Fremont, Governor of the State of California; and that we cordially endorse the action of our senators and representatives in sustaining the same.

Amongst the prominent speakers who addressed the convention were the Hon. A. P. Willard, lieutenant governor of the State, Hon. Graham N. Fitch, Hon. E. A. Hannegan, and many others, who all cordially endorsed the principles of the Nebraska bill, Mr. Hannegan, it is stated in the published proceedings, was truly eloquent in his remarks in defence of the measure, and during his brief address, was frequently interrupted with cheers and applause.

Indiana is now a central State. Her prosperity has been almost unexampled for the last few years, and her population is rapidly increasing. Her democracy have taken a noble and unanimous stand in favor of the rights of the people. In her political creed, she discards all sectional feeling. She stands by the American Constitution as the ark of our political safety. With such bulwarks as these to protect the union of the States, fanaticism will rage in vain.

THE OLD DOMINION AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.

We have already presented our readers with a comprehensive and carefully prepared analysis of the vote both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, on the Nebraska bill. We have also referred to several of the free States whose delegations have entitled themselves to the thanks of the whole country, and in the Senate, on the Nebraska bill. We have also referred to several of the free States whose delegations have entitled themselves to the thanks of the whole country, and in the Senate, on the Nebraska bill.

NEW WORK BY HENRY ROGERS.
The author of the "Eclipse of Faith," entitled "A Defence of the Eclipse of Faith," by its author, being a rejoinder to Professor Newman's "Reply," and in order to give the American public the whole matter at a glance, there is included in the same volume the "Reply to the Eclipse of Faith," by F. W. Newman, with his chapter on the "Moral Perfection of Christ."

FOR SALE, THIRTY-SEVEN AND A HALF ACRES of Land, lying within half a mile of the Plank Road, and within three miles of the limits of the city. The most of the tract is in wood, lies well, with water, and is admirably adapted for a market farm. The wood when sold will pay for the necessary improvements. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES MILLER, Over Sees, Withers & Co. Bank.

GILT CORNICES AND LACE CURTAINS.—I have just received from New York an extensive and splendid assortment of Gilt Cornices and Lace Curtains.

RUSSIA AS IT IS. by Count A. de Gurowski. A fresh supply this day received and for sale by JAMES MILLER, Over Sees, Withers & Co. Bank.

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will present a statement of the vote of the Virginia delegation.

That delegation consists of thirteen; all of whom are democrats. They are as follows: Thomas H. Bayly, Thomas S. Bocock, John S. Caskey, Henry A. Edmundson, Charles J. Faulkner, William O. Goode, Zedekiah Kidwell, John Letcher, Fayette McCallum, John S. Millson, Paulus Powell, William Smith, John F. Snodgrass.

Of the thirteen, one was absent and had paired off, Colonel McMullin. One voted against the bill, General Millson; and the other eleven voted for it. Counting Colonel McMullin, who was a friend of the bill and whose pairing off was equivalent to a vote, and including the two Virginia senators, there would be, of the fifteen from the State of Virginia, fourteen votes for the bill.

Few events of more importance and more interest than the Nebraska bill are recorded in the annals of Congress. When the statesmen who participated in the scenes attendant upon that measure shall have passed away, and when the memory of them, now so fresh and green, shall become dim and obscure, they will be diligently referred to and studied by the young statesmen who are destined to figure on the stage of public affairs. They will be referred to as the debates of the convention of '87 are referred to—as the debates of 1820, when the Missouri compromise engaged the attention of the country.

It is well, too, for the generation coming on and for those that shall succeed them, that these debates, votes, and proceedings are so full, so clear, so pointed, and so unmistakable in their character.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.—The steamboat Star, returning from Red Bank, a few miles below Philadelphia, with nearly one thousand passengers on board, was the scene of a terrible conflagration on Sunday afternoon. The deck around her smokestack took fire when about a mile below the city, and before water could be applied it was blazing and spreading along the deck with fearful rapidity, causing great excitement among the passengers, a large portion of whom were women and children. The boat was immediately steered for a wharf near at hand, but in the mean time a number of women were with difficulty prevented from jumping overboard with their children in their arms. She finally reached the wharf, however, and most of the passengers were landed whilst a large body of men were engaged in extinguishing the flames, in which they finally succeeded, and they were all brought in safety to the city.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Indiana democratic State Convention assembled at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, and nominated candidates for office. Resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 421 to 13, that the democrats of Indiana fully approve of the principle of the act extending the laws of the United States over the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. Resolutions were also adopted, endorsing the administration, complimenting Senator Douglas, and against the prohibitory liquor law.

FANNY BERN'S NEW BOOK.—Second series of Fern Lectures, composed of entirely new matter. This second offering of her Leaves is decidedly superior to anything which has yet issued from her spirited pen. Behind the Scenes. This work is very brilliant and wonderful ability is displayed in almost every page. The Dodd family, now before the public, is a specimen of modern humor and satire. Graham's Magazine for June.

All the New Books and Magazines received as fast as they come.

JOE SHILLINGTON'S Bookstore, Ocean Building, corner 41 street and Penn. May 30—3t

EXAMPLES OF MACHINERY AND Mill-work—Being plans, sections, and elevations of works in several departments of Machinery, Mill-work, and General Engineering, with descriptions of their construction, action, and practical application to various branches of the industry. Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of F. FARNHAM.

Corner of 11th st. and Penn. avenue. May 11

GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.—A new and complete Gazetteer of the United States, giving a full and comprehensive view of the present condition, industry, and resources of the American Confederacy, embracing also important topographical and historical information from recent and original sources, together with the results of the census of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853, by Thomas Baldwin and J. Thomas, D. D.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BOSTON RIOTS.

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